ties; if it is so great as to amound to

The Washington Times.

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MORNING AND SUNDAY..... EVENING AND SUNDAY..... BUNDAY ONLY Monthly by Carrier: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY. .. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY Thirty-five cents
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Saturday, July 27 39,08	The rirculation of The Times for the weel July 27, 1991, was as follows: Sunday, July 21, Mionday, July 22, Tuesday, July 23, Wedinesday, July 23, Thursday, July 25, Friday, July 25, Friday, July 25, Friday, July 25,	19,328
Daily average (Sunday, 19,328, excepted) 39,29	Baturday, July 27	255,790

The Steel Strike.

Instead of being improved, the pros pects for an early and peaceable settlement of the steel strike yesterday appeared more gloomy than ever. Although there was then no official confirmation of the fact, it was generally believed in Pittsburg that the Executhe Board of the Amalgamated Assoclation had flatly refused to ratify the tentative peace agreement made between Mr. J. P. Morgan and President Matters at the close of the day were in a condition of deadlock, and grave fears were entertained that a bitter labor war could not be averted.

The situation is rendered more sericus by the alleged decision of the American Federation of Labor to take a Paris, or Berlin. hand in the struggle, and to order out all of its members in the employ of the Steel Trust in case the strike shall will be prevented by the economic laws speed of the vessels, the oli being both not be settled and called off before the which govern the distribution of money. lighter and of greater heat producing end of the present week. That would mean new and grave complications, and rope without creating conditions there, good deal in this, and probably there perhaps finally might result in sym-that will at once check the outflow, and are many other ways in which the oil

Senator Hanna is said to be working hard in an effort to bring about unnecessary to say that the Administration is in a state of great perturbafairs. A bitter and violent war between the Steel Trust and its men, which trusts and industries, would be a stag-Moreover, one of its first results might be to turn the trust party out of office in Ohio, where the labor unions are strong, well ofganized, and might hold the balance of power in the approachstrike and tragedy.

Hanna and his Administration associ- omnipotent, for the ascertained facts ates should move heaven and earth to and the truth are against and will conrestore normal industrial conditions. found him. The seventh article of the young men and women who have gone tion will be a dangerous one politically. Court of Enquiry directs it to ascer- is worthy of attention. Briefly, she had The trusts will compel the national and | tain: State governments which they control, to stand by the Morgan combination, and protect it while it resumes production with non-union labor. That would array the labor element against | 51, inclusive, and the necessity for a billity of engaging the batteries at the the Republican party, and might prove the cause of its undoing. Some time today-possibly through our late despatches this morning-light may be thrown on the matter that has not been given us hitherto. The whole country is walting anxiously for the definite outcome of the Pittsburg conference.

Almost continually the question is being raised as to what becomes of the enormous trade balances in our favor. Last year this balance was more than six hundred million dollars, and during the last five years our exports have exceeded our imports in the sum of two billion six hundred million dollars-an average of more than half a billion annually. And all of this time we have been parting with fully as much specie we have received, so that upon the face of our trade reports it looks as if we had given away two and a half billion dollars' worth of goods, Of course, we have done nothing of the kind. For every dollar's worth of American products sent abroad, we have received an equivalent in some way, and

the query is, "How?"

A specific and detailed answer is quite impossible, but it is not hard toanswer the question in a general way. In the first place, we must understand that five years ago Europe had denumds against us that were estimated all the way from five to eight billions of dollars. Here again exact figures are not attainable, for much of these foreign demands consisted of investments in American business enterprises of which no records are kept, and of those demands which were in the form of debts proper the records were very imperfect. But it is known that the aggregate of the foreign demands was very large, and they created heavy interest and dividend charges to be met annually. In addition to these may be mentioned the freight bills paid to foreign shipowners, and the expenses of American travelers abroad. These two items alone have been estimated as high as two hundred million dollars annually, although they may be consid-

It is clear that if European demands against us called for six per cent annually, either in interest or dividends. would leave very little of our trade balance to apply on the principal. But there, no doubt, are many foreign investments in this country that pay little or nothing, and the average rate of interest on loans and securities can scarcely be more than four per cent. Hence there can be no doubt that heavy payments have been made upon our debt abroad, and that as a result, large blocks of American securities have been returned to this country. We might stop right here with the problem solved in a general way, but there are other resting points to be considered.

American business enterprises. It is millions of dollars in money. Such investments have in fact been comparatively small. But beginning away back thirty or forty years ago, they have grown steadily by the reinvestment of profits. This is conclusively shown by the circumstance that between 1869 and 1892 we exported thousands of million; of dollars more merchandise than we imported, and at the same time, sent away hundreds of millions more in specie than we received. It follows, therefore, that this portion of the forlifted, or even materially diminished. We may buy back stocks and bonds and pay off obligations that are in the form of actual debts, but there is no way of obliging foreigners to withdraw their late bearing upon the relative efficiency business enterprises.

The most we can do on this score is to find foreign investments for our own positively that in proportion to cost capital that cannot be profitably instand as offsets to the foreign capital important point. Oil also has the adplaced in this country, so that if the ments abroad equaled foreign invest- If a given quantity of oil will produce anced, and we could consider ourselves coal, and do it more cheaply, it would out of debt, so far as these demands seem to follow naturally that a greater are concerned. Already we have done absolute amount of heat can be genersomething on this line. As is well ated with oil than with coal, provided If present conditions continue, there Shaffer in New York last Saturday. is no doubt that our loans to Europe for the most effectual use of the oil, will steadily increase, for New York and it now looks as if its use as fuel money centres, if not actually the near future. greatest. Certain it is that at this time

movements of specie either way. That most efficient aid in increasing the We cannot take much specie from Eu- power than the coal There may be a pathetic strikes of workers in trust Europe cannot take very much from plants generally.

Europe cannot take very much from the strikes of workers in trust us without giving rise to similar containing the town or going to the workhouse for this may take place without anything ditions here.

Prof. Bullock, of Williams Col- planting of coal. dation; but, as far as is lege, in an article published in the known, the views of the opposing in- "North American Review," estimates terests are so far apart that there does that we now have eight hundred mil- it will last. It is much easier (at least, not seem to be much encouragement lion dollars to our credit in Europe, un- it has thus far proved so) to ascertain to expect that the atternated mediation settled. The correctness of this esti- the approximate extent of the coal will be fruitful of good results. It is mate may well be doubted. But, how- measures, than it has been satisfactotion over the current condition of af- eight hundred million dollars in cash Such a draft, even if spread over the Then it must be remembered that the easily might spread and involve other next five years, would virtually paralyze European industry and probably gering blow to the business interests | wipe out our trade balance entirely, for and the prosperity of the country. Europe would be unable to buy our It is not in the least improbable that goods.

The Battle That Sampson Avoided. As a doctor of applied criticism, Sampson needs to remember the admoing State elections. In the event of nition: "Physician, 'heel' thyself!" He open violence, the Republican govern- should be indeed well heeled when the ment of Ohio would be bound to stand | time comes for him to defend his thesis by its trust bosses. That would be that everything done by Admiral Schley equally true of Pennsylvania, and the in the Cuban campaign was wrong, and national organization very likely might everything done by himself was right. suffer again as it did in the Presiden- It is true that he has the Navigation tial election following the Homestead Bureau conspiracy and the good will and aid of the Administration behind So there is every reason why Mr. him, but that does not quite make him Should they and others fail, their posi- precept issued for the guidance of the to Europe to study art of some kind, it

It will not be difficult to determine the question of "the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises." Pursuant to the orders of the Navy Department, the record shows that on the order to develop the fact that Cervera's squadron was inside, if possible to ascertain its strength and that of the land batteries, and to inflict damage on the Cristobal Colon If she should be found barring the entrance, as had teurish, depending more on natural been reported. Commodore Schlev effected the movement and ran in close enough to learn that Cervera's ships were in the inner harbor, sheltered behind an island and out of the effective reach of his guns. For failing to discover the enemy in a position more favorable for action, Sampson has severely criticised the Victor of Santiago Judging from appearances, Sampson has resented every failure to save him from the possibility of having to engage Cervera himself.

As we have stated, the reconnoissance made by Commodore Schley occurred on May 21. On the next morning, at 6 o'clock of June 1, Sampson appeared on the scene. The latter, in his of report of the campaign, says that immediately after his arrival "I steamed down past the entrance to Santiago Harbor and saw lying close within the Cristobal Colon and one of the Vizcava class. Both of these got up steam and moved up into the harbor out of sight." The natural inference from this state ment is, and no doubt was intended to but talented young people that they be, that the two enemy vessels retired so quickly that Sampson did not have time to fire on them. There is apparently incontrovertible evidence that he had plenty of time to attack them, and utterly and amazingly omitted to avail himself of the opportunity. The log of the Colon tells the story. It is therein not exist. There are many girls whose written:

"Four to eight a, m., June 1: The enemy's significon in sight, passing the mouth of the harbor from east to west, afterward from west to east, at a great distance and heyond range of our guns; they appear to have been re-enforced by several vessels. At nine a, m. sent men to coal the Furore. At twenty minutes past ten a, m., by order of the commandant general of the squadron, cast of the springs. At twenty-live minutes to cheen a, m. got under way and, under direction of the commanding officer, cast to starboard and under slow speed passed between Punta Gorda and the bow of the Oquendo. Directed our course into the inner harbor until ten minutes to velve a, m., at orbor until ten minutes to twelve a. m., a which time we came to anchor.

The above excerpt from the log of the Colon shows that instead of running instantly at the sight of Sampson's flagship with its train of re-enforcements, the Spaniards waited for four hours and twenty minutes before moving out of what would have been the range of his guns if the New York his report would make the country be-As already suggested, there is a great lieve. On the face of the record he is of art which will not strain his abili-

deal of foreign capital invested in shown to have ignored a golden chance to put at least one of the two Spanish not to be supposed, though, that Eu- ships in sight out of action. In like rope ever sent over here thousands of circumstances, if Commodore Schley had refrained from taking the risk of battle, Sampson would have had him court-martialed beyond any question It is too late to give the Matanzas mule slayer a dose of that medicine. Perhaps, fortunately for him, he is now safe under the naval statute of limita tions; but that fact will not in any way affect the verdict of the country in the matter of his conduct. If article seven of the precept had been framed as a specification upon which to try Sampson for his refusal of action on eign demand against us may never be | June 1 1898, its language could hardly be improved to fit the case.

Conl and Oil. There has been much discussion of investments in mines, mills, and other of coal and mineral oil as fuel, and, as given to the public, the weight of opinion seems to favor oii. It is stated very oil will produce considerably more heat vested here. All such investments will than coal, which is, of course, a very vantage in its smaller bulk and weight, time should ever come when our invest- an item of significance in certain cases. ments here, the account would be bal- more heat than the same quantity of known, considerable portions of the re- | the oil can be so handled practically cent British, German, and Swedish that its power can be fully utilized, loans were placed in the United States. There seems to be no reason to doubt that proper appliances can be devised is even now one of the world's greatest is certain to be largely increased in the

In connection with the recent suggesand even in three, it has been claimed But we cannot expect any great that the use of oil as fuel will be a like a complete, or even material sup-

In the first place, no one can tell how much oil can be obtained or how long ever it may be, it is a moral and finan- rily to determine the quantity of oil cial certainty that we shall never get in the known oil fields. Some of the most copious gushers may give out enout of Europe's present stock of money, tirely, or greatly reduce their flow. use of fuel is increasing at an extraordinary rate, and will continue to do so, with the rapid advance of industry, twenty-five, or, at the latest, fifty years | Well, some time or other there may be a hence, the consumption of fuel will be double what it is now, so that if we could count on a full supply of oil for all present fuel requirements, which, of course, we cannot, there would still have to be a tremendous increase to keep pace with the ever-growing requirements of the world.

Their argument is that if money can be raised to pay the demands of the Powers, it might better be used to fight them. The function is but one of many of the kind keep pace with the ever-growing requirements of the world.

American Singers Abroad. The "New York Sun" publishes an article of considerable length on the experience of an American girl, who was induced to go abroad to study for the operatic stage, and as her experience is that of a good many other a good voice, and was flattered into ng it considerably better than it was. Through the united efforts of relatives and friends she was sent to Paris for the development of her talent, supposing that this would take two or three years at most. When she arrived there she found students who had been at work for six years and were still unable to get paying engagements, though their voices were quite as good as hers. After staying till most of her money was gone she was compelled to come home and make her afternoon of May 31, 1898, he made a living as a music-teacher and singer in reconnoissance of the harbor mouth in church choirs, as she probably could study.

the pest European schools? Is every youth who can paint more or less to give up the idea of making that his man member, Dr. Almah J. Frisby, havprofession unless he can go to Paris and study ten years? And what is to done with those who have talent which might improve immensely with cultivation, but who cannot afford the cultivation? This talent is likely to be found in some country village where there is nobody fit to judge of its actual worth. Which risk is the worst. that of encouraging medlocrity or dis-

couraging genuine ability? It is impossible to decide this ones, tion by any arbitrary rule. It will member of the State Forestry Commiseventually have to decide itself. At present, optimistic people should be very cautious about suggesting to poor ought to study in Europe. There are about nine chances out of ten that such an experience will only untit them for the only life they can enjoy. without doing them any good whatever. It is no kindness to try to force the development of a talent that does voices, though not equal to the demands of grand opera, are capable of giving great, even intense, pleasure to their friends and relatives, and perhaps possess really artistic possibilities in a smaller way. While high art un- of his questionably demands great sacrifices and many years of strenuous toil, there is such a thing as an artistic amateur performance, which will give pleasure not only to people who have never seen anything better, but to those who have. What we need is a spirit of devotion to true art, not necessarily in the form of grand opera, symphony concerts, Shake spearean productions, or paintings for the Salon, but in utilizing the material at hand. There is no sense in overlooking the possibilities of original American work in order to get a bad imitation of European art. If the talent of the American is mediocre, let him use it in plays, songs, and forms

genius, he will find blenty of avenue for it without expatriating himself. Th wisest American painter is he who makes his years of study in Paris a stepping-stone on which te may attain to the depiction of subjects which no European could handle as well. The wisest musician is he who studies technique in the best schools and then sets

about utilizing his knowledge in some

way which will not be an imitation of either Wagner or Verdi. It should not be assumed that mediocre talent is wasted because it is not genius. When artistic feeling exists, even undeveloped, in the most obscure even undeveloped, in the most obscure with vast tracts of forests, of which the hamlet, it will have its influence on presence of extensive peat-bogs gives evithe people of that place. Because some dence, but in consequence of forest fires woman, with true feeling for color, and an irrational forestry the area has made her home beautiful, and took charge of esthetic arrangements at

every village festival, some dreaming child may be led thereby to take the first steps on the road to a great suc-Because some farmer or wheelwright, loving music above all things, manages by hard labor to organize a company of musicians of local fame, the foundations are laid for the work of some genius yet unborn. It is not wise to discourage aspiration of any kind; but neither is it wise to convince the aspiring one that his or her talents are being absolutely wasted by not being

trained in European schools. The War Department, it is said, has notified Captain Schley, of the army, that his recent published interview relating to the Sampson scandar and the Court of Enquiry asked for by Admiral Schley was contrary to propriety and the regulaance should be made for the exasperation tion, in view of the deliberate and brutal attempts of a navy clique to ruin his father. But if he wants to be of service New York can spare more gold with tion of the possibility of steamers that to the Victor of Santiago, the best thing less strain or danger than can London, can cross the Atlantic in four days, he can do will be to observe strict silence We do not blame the Secretary of War for reminding him that it is his duty to

Mayor Black, of McKecsport, is carrying out his threat against immigrating non-union men. A stranger who stated non-union men. A stranger who stated that he had come from Ohio to work in vagrant and given his choice of leaving were getting warm in that part of Penn-

Although no longer Acting Secretary. rowninshield appears to be running the Navy Department as usual, Mr. Hackett's the best made, despite contrary reports first act on returning to his post was to from England and rivat builders in the objectionable article five of the prefault of charging and finding him guilty of disobedience of orders, when the country is already aware there are not the great system, went to the would reduce the running time of the country is already aware the notation of the great system, went to the would reduce the running time of the country is already aware the notation of the great system.

"Boxers" have been placarding Canton and its vicinity with appeals to the occurring daily in China-all tending to show that a great uprising is in contemplation and will materialize as soon as the allied troops are out of the country.

PERSONAL.

"threatened," as he put it, to some day present one of his pictures to the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. That was when he first visited the city several years ago. The other day the picture arrived. It is a "Portrait of Woman" and is valued at with the abnormal number of cases of core to the contract of the story. ver \$6,000.

water in a hurry. The cre-ed daily by an instructor.

For the first time in its history, the Wisconsin board of university has a woman member, Dr. Aman J. Fristy, nav-ing just been appointed. Dr. Fristy was born in West Bend, Washington County, Wis, in 1857. She received the degree of M. P. from Boston University Medi-cal School in 1883.

Governor Geer, of Oregon, has again refused the offer of a number of his admirers to buy him an executive mansion. "I am too poor to accept it," he says. "I am living comfortably in the house I rent, and to buy a fine house for me to furnish would be laying too heavy a burden on would be lay! my shoulders.

has been appointed by Governor Stone a sion. Miss Dock is a young woman, but she is known in her own State and in Eu-rope as an authority on forestry and for-est preservation.

Emperor Francis Joseph has forwarded Emperor Francis Joseph has forwarded a generous gift from Vienna to Senora Coneha Mendez, the Mexican songstress, on the occasion of her eightieth birthday. After Emperor Maximilian had been shot and Empress Carlotta had gone insane, the audience at a Mexican theatre called upon Mendez to sing a song cilifying them, but she cried sout: "No. I shall not vilify the dead and the unhappy," and a hush fell upon the house. The incident is recalled in connection with the gift.

Monsignor Farsagilo-Eavona, an Archbishop of the hierarchy and Apostotic Delegate to the Republics of Peru and Ecuador, is in New York as a guest of Archbishop Corrigan. He is on his way to South America to take up the duties of his office. It is his first visit to this country.

The Russian General Bobukow, who was recently recalled from the post of Governor General of Finland, is one of the most unpopular men in the dominions of the Czar. It was not by service in war, but by intrigue, subserviency, and a selfishness beyond all description that he managed to reach the rank of major general.

Count Tolstoy is keenly skeptical of generous gift from Vienna to Senora Concha Mendez, the Mexican songstress,

Count Tolstoy is keenly skeptical of

metrically opposite views of his case taken by the doctors he said: "You ex-cellent people know everything that medi-cine teaches, but medicine itself knows nothing." A rather unusual incident has just occurred in LaGrange, Ga., where Judge Frank P. Longley, retired from the hench of the city court, and was succeeded by his father, Judge Frank M. Longley.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

A German statistician has figured that ninutes old. Soon, that is, comparative ly speaking. It will seem to most people perhaps, that since the Christian era th clock ought to have been round morfact, we shall have to wait nearly two and a half years before the first milliars of minutes is completed.

When the twentieth century dawned on the world the number of minutes which had elapsed since the beginning of the year 1 A. D. was 25,50,00, and we shall celebrate the thousand millionth minute at the end of April, 1232.

In ancient times Norway was covered been greatly reduced and the country im poverished in proportion. Legislative measures are now being taken to prevent a destruction of the forests, which are a destruction of the forests, which are still of great importance. In 1899, Norway exported timber and weed-pulp, matches, etc., for upward of 60,000,000 kroner. The values of the exportation of fish products the same year were 31,000,000 kroner (\$8,35.500), and of agricultural products about 5,000,000 kroner (\$1,300,000. The total value of all Norwegian exports in 1839 was 151,000,000 kroner (\$40,468,000).

Twelve vessels on the European line of the Nippon Ysen Kaisha, the great Japanese steamship company, are com-manded by foreigners. Of the six vessels

of disobedience of orders, when the country is already aware that such a senger trains betwee. Paris and Marcharge will not hold. If this action is a sample of what the Crowninshield-Hackett interregnum is to be, it is a fair presumption that the petty persecution of Captain Parker, Admiral Schley's assistant counsel, which has astonished and disgusted the country, will be continued. Well, some time or other there may be a day of reckoning.

made in the Fife coal pit, in Scotland, During operations by the Wemyss Coal Company at an old disused pit at the Blair Burn, in order to prevent flooding, the overmen this week discovered a large number of miners' tools, such as were all made of wood, some of them being as good as the day they were made; the picks and mells are iron, the pinches are wood with iron points. One of the gentlemen stated that there are huge blocks of coal lying about all cut out with the pick Tanner of fasting fame, now sixty-eight years old, has challenged the brewers of Denver to a fasting contest. Six men are to drink beer only and he is to drink water. The brewers have agreed to the contest.

Anders Zorn, the famous Swedish artist,

typhoid fever with which the Irish city The Government Indian school which is of Belfast has been scourged for so many under construction at Riverside, Cal., is to years is brought out in the annual report be known as Sherman Institute, in honor | of Dr. Whitaker, the medical superintend of J. S. Sherman, of New York, Chairman ent. The disease does not chiefly flourish of the Congressional Committee on Indian it seems, as might be expected, in the Affairs.

Thomas W. Lawson is something of a is most polluted and the sanitary arrangefatalist. The toss of a coin has determined for him more than one stock transchurch choirs, as she probably could have done without any European study.

Stories of this kind open a question which is not very easy to settle. Americans have been accused of being amateurish, depending more on natural ability than on training; but when the natural ability exists, and the thorough training is unattainable, what is to be done? Is every girl who has musical talent to refrain from playing or singing at all, unless she has such genlus as will warrant her studying in the pest European schools? Is every action. He believes that whatever befalls where the houses have been erected in

Extraordinary precautions are to b Edward VII against vandalism in historic

Westminster Abbey.

In accordance with precedent, the church will be for many previous weeks handed over to the tender mercies of the office of works. It is to be hoped that the treatment which the venerable build-ing received at the hands of its temporary custodians at the time of Queen Victoria's

On that occasion sufficient supervision was not exercised to prevent damage to the building and its priceless contents, and Miss Myra L. Dock, of Harrisburg, Pa., an investigation of the subsequent state of the abbey revealed some unwelcome

facts.

One of the finest medieval monuments in existence, the tomb of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, was much damaged, the drapery of its carved recumbent effigy being badly fractured. Various parts of Henry III's architectural work in the apse hore marks of rough usage, apparently

est of any nation in the world, less than 14 to 1,000 of the population last physicians. When he learned of the diayear, which is owing to the atmosphere and the temperate lives of the people There used to be a great deal of drunker ness. In 1833 the consumption of raw ness. In 1855 the consumption of raw spirits was twenty-eight quarts per capita of the entire population, but by the enact-ment of restrictive laws this has been re-duced until the Norwegians are now one of the most temperate peoples in Europe, and poverty, crime, and disease are great-ly diminished.

DR. KOCH'S USEFUL CAREER.

Although Dr. Koch has been before th ublic but a few years, he has crea nore discussion among scientists than my other man of his time. Even the shortest of memories will hardly have orgotten the commotion excited no less ral public by the announcement made at the beginning of 1890 that Dr. Koch had discovered a cure for consumption. Up to then the name of the German bacteriologist had been known only to savants. But he had held for some years an imortant Government post and had been earches upon tuberculosis, which, fol-French army surgeon, he proved to be due to a microbe, seen under the micro-scope to be a tiny rod (bacillus) or thread. The microbe becomes implanted in the tis-sues of the body, which, in consequence, becomes unhealthy, and tuberculosis in

had discovered not only the bacillus of phthisis, but also a specific agent which could arrest the action and cure tuberculosis. Dr Koch kept strict silence on the origin and composition of his remedy until its efficacy could be substantiated by experiments, but, without awaiting this verification, consumptives flocked to his laboratory from all parts of Europe. The German Government threw the cloak of official authority over the discovery,

anese steamship company, are commanded by foreigners. Of the six vessels on the American Line five are commanded by foreigners. The three vessels on the Australian Line are commanded by foreigners. The three vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha are commanded by foreigners, and the three vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha are commanded by foreigners, it all the foreigners serving in the Japanese mercantile marine as masters, mates, and engineers were counted, the total would not be far short of 300.

Two small diamonds have recently been found in the blue layer of the district of Gibeon, in German Southwest Africa, and have been sent to the Government.

A company for the exploitation of the Gibeon diamond and copper concession, which was given to be foreign and his partners, is being formed. A mining expert has left Berlin for the colony to ascertain the space covered by the mines in question.

The Germans are about to establish a station in New Pomerania, German New Guinea, and several mining concessions, for the neighboring districts have been granted to the Berlin Discount Company Syndicate, which is about to send an expedition to that colony. Four more ecoted granted to the Berlin Discount Company Syndicate, which is about to send an expedition to that colony. Four more ecoted at its yards in Arles fifty Baidwin locomand was lightly admit that the American locomotives are the best made, despite contrary reports from England and rivar builders in France.

Several months ago Mr. Pellesier, the engineer of the great experts of the great as syndical by foreign and the special policy for the engineer of the great system, went to the engineer of the great system, went to the engineer of the great as yellow. study the plague, and an expedition to New Guinea followed. During the latter

POLITICAL COMMENT.

In following up an alleged conspiracy against his life, the Sultan has ordered the arrest of twenty-seven persons. It

Manila evidently doesn't relish the prosect of becoming a second city of Wash ington—a capital, perhaps, but a nonenti-ty politically. Not so very strange, after politically. Not.

The news from China that the Tsung Li Yamen is to be succeeded by the Wei Wu Pi gives a new twist to the query, "What's in a mame?"—New York World. Before rid of the trouble in the Transvant England is advised that another mutiny in India may be looked for at any time. The indications are that Edward the VII's head won't lie any casier than that of some of the other rulers who wore crowns.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The headquarters of every Democrat from now on should be in the saddle! Better and brighter days are about to and the worriment of his family and per-dawn; victory is no longer impossible or plexing of his physicians, he gives up and far distant. Success is within our grasp, but to bring about the restoration of the party of the people we must work, work, work!—Albany Argus.

the difference between second-class mail matter and a load of junk.—Chicago News.

resolution authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for a Pacific cable to connec Australia with Canada. A decadent na-tion does not do such things as that-Hartford Times.

The zeal and success with which Federal officials have proceeded against Carter finds a curious foil in the utter inability of the Government to bring to justice the contractors who were the head and front of the conspiracy and the chief recipients of its profits.—Philadelphia Record.

The Spanish officers who may come ov to testify before the naval Court of Ento testify before the naval Court of En-quiry will be treated to a strange specta-cle. Then they will be able to meet some of the official heroes of the Navy Depart-ment who were anchored securely to their deaks while the war with Spain was in progress.—Philadelphia Times.

It does not sound pleasant to hear that people in Manila are complaining that the

city had more self-rule under the Span-iards than it will have under the plan proposed by the United States. The case of Washington is to be looked on as an exception rather than a model.—Buffalo

DECAYING FRANCE.

Navigation in the air and navigation nder water are the two most interesting problems in transportation. It is strange that the only nation which is making progress in these directions is France 'decaying' France, "retrograd For the moment the news of France's intelligent and splendid activities has silenced those who are so fond of telling how melancholy is her plight. And it may be possible to get a hearing for the

France is the only great nation in Europe that has had the strength of mind and of purpose to establish a republican form of government. It is the only nation on earth which has made successful attempts to solve the problem of the unequal distribution of wealth, based upon the mequal distribution of land. Its percentage of pupperism is the lowest in Europe, its percentage of individual efficiency in production is the highest among the great nations. It has solved the problem of the keeping of population within the means of subsistence. It is so happy as a home that its people do not emigrate. Efficience of language, the lies of France's enemies, and the books of discassed French writers ought not to prevent us from recognizing the truth about our great and civilized godmother.—New York World. France is the only great nation in Eu

CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

The new Minnesota law creating a Board of Control of State Institutions and abolishing the State Board of Corrections and Charities illustrates an ad-ministrative policy that is gaining favor in the central West. That policy involves the application of the "community of in-terest" idea to institutional management. in the Minnesota board all authority over the charitable, penal, and reformatory stitutions is concentrated, and upon it comprehensive and almost absolute pow has complete control over the Prison, the State Reformatory, the State Training School for Boys and Girls, and several hospitals for the insane, and the State Institute for Defectives, except the schools for the deaf and the blind. It supersedes the various executive boards which have hitherto managed these institutions, and it also displaces the State Board of Corrections and Charities. mal Schools, the State public schools, and the schools for the deaf and blind. In short, practically all of the public institu-tions of the Commonwealth are combined into an administrative trust.

The board consists of three members who, subject to senatorial confirmation, are appointed by the Governor, and whose term of office is six years. The annual salary of each member is \$3,500, plus traveling expenses, and a bond of \$25,000 is required. For cause the Governor may required. remove a member, and the removal is The board, as made up by Governor Van Sant, consists of Silas W. Leavett, William E. Lee, and Charles A. Morey, who assumed the active discharge of their duties on August 1. The law prescribes with great detail the fur eterns, work, and the board is directed to "encourage and urge the scientific investigation of the treatment of insanity and epilepsy by the medical staffs of the insane hospitals and the Minnesota Institute for Defectives. Upon their stated visits to an institution every part of it and all places, buildings

every part of it and all places, buildings, and grounds belonging thereto." In its office the board is commanded to have kept the personal record of every inmate of each institution under its jurisdiction. These regulations indicate the true Western fondness for statutory detail.

The policy of the unified management of public institutions was first applied in Wisconsin in 181, when the various administrative commissions of the State were merged into the Board of Supervision. The board consisted of six members, and they were paid a liberal salary. The State Board of Charities and Corrections was retained, with the result that between the two boards a large amount of friction developed. The State Board of Supervision contended that the members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections were constantly transcending their legal authority but the contention of the State Board of Charities and Corrections were constantly transcending their legal authority, but the contention was challenged with the same arfor that it was advanced. The wrnngling interfered with efficiency of administration, and in 1891, the Legislature consolidated the two boards into a Board of Control. The body has the amplest powers. Over every member of State institutions it has absolute control, except authority to pardon convicts from prison. Power to condemn jails, to shut up almshouses, and to transfer Immates from one place to another at its discretion is vested in it. The entire financial management of State institutions is delegated to it. It authorizes all purchases and pays all bills. It appoints the executive heads of institutions, who in turn select their own subthe arrest of twenty-seven persons. It looks as if the Turks truist important secrets to too many accessories.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Admiral Schley, it seems, has a son, a captain in the army. The admiral ought to send the captain a message like that which Senator Quay sent to a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on one occasion. It was: "Dear Beaver, don't talk."—Indianapolis News.

One of the things that should not startle the country would be an attempt of the Poston Home Market Club to read President McKinley out of the Republican party.—Detroit Free Press.

Germany's new tariff bill appears to have an extra rail at every pair of bars where goods from the United States desire to get in.—Boston Herald.

The truth is, the Philippines are simply held by the rife and cannon, and when our troops are removed from any point the Filipinos will at once make trouble.—New Orleans States.

The garment makers' strike in New York makes a rent in the labor market.—Atianta Constitution.

Manila evidently doesn't relish the pros-

A MERRY WAR.

The war against mosquitoes is assume yet science has proved that mischiefs are that it is better to be punctured in some places by a clean-cutting Mauser or Krag-Jorgensen bullet than to absorb an unseen but active bacillus. The bullet likewise ended the man, he is amenable to surgery; but the bucilius breeds after her kind, and fills the victim's blood and bones and glands and organs, and so de months of ache and fever and complaint allows the bacillus to have her way. Then the bells ring and the choir chants and the k-adstone is put up. And a dreadful deal of this misdoing they now charge to the mosquito—the anopheles, not the work!—Albany Argus.

It appears from the evidence that we have a Postmaster General who knows the difference between second-class mail matter and a load of junk.—Chicago News.

They talk about the decadence of Great Britain. But last night the House of Commons, by a vote of 150 to 44, adopted a probability of the poison—and leave the determination they now charge to the mosquito—the anopheles not the culex. If you would know an anopheles watch her on her roost. If her body tilts where at an angle, look out. If she is a culex, from the Jersey marshes, and almost anywhere else, she will hold her body parallel to the wall on which she is resting, or on the hand which she is puncturing. Whether she is an anopheles her body parallel to the wall on which she is resting, or on the hand which she is puncturing. Whether she is an anopheles watch her on her roost. If her body tilts warch her on her roost. If her body tilts warch her on her roost. If her body tilts warch her on her roost. If her body tilts warch her on her roost. If her body tilts warch her on her roost. If her body tilts warch her on her roost. If her body tilts sat culex, from the Jersey marshes, and almost anywhere else, she will hold her body parallel to the wall on which she is resting, or on the hand which she is puncturing. Whether she is an anopheles not the culex. If you would know an anopheles not the culex. If you would know an anopheles watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body tilts watch her on her roost. If her body ti of species to scientists who care to dis sect the remains.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A NATIONAL SCANDAL

After many delays suit has been begus n New York to secure restitution of the funds embezzled by former Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Army. The amou involved is large, and, no doubt, the present possessors of the ill-gotten wealth will resist the claim of the Government by every means known in legal procedure This Carter case has been administration of the country. It has attained additional interest from the brazen attitude of the chief offender, brazen attitude of the chief offender, Captain Carter, now undergoing imprisonment in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. That he should fight hard for liberty was natural, but since his conviction he has appealed for release in the most impudent manner, provoking from the United States Solictor General as spicy a reply as was ever filed at Washington. It is to be hoped, under the circumstances, the Government may recover every penny that was stolen and make an example of all the offenders that may discourage such practices in future.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE STRENUOUS CANDIDATE,

There are much bigger men in the Re-There are several men who might be country a more dignified and statesmanlike administration than would result from Roosevelt's election. But the Republican party has no better campaigner master of all the arts of the swashbucker and the charlatan, and there is some thing about his swaggering bravado, his thing about his swaggering oravaco, as Falstafflan egotism and rattle of borse pistols that captivates the Western beart. The people naturally take to humbug gery so long as it is boldly and artisti-cally done, and Roosevelt can spread it on with all possible skill and effrontery. With sober, thinking men his style and manner are intolerable, but with the shock heads of the West and throughout